#### THE MILLS OF JUSTICE.

Special Report of the General Agent of the Department of Justice.

Brewster Cameron's Work for a Period of Two Years.

A Change in the Fee System of Compensating Court Officers Urged.

An Insight Into the Methods of Which the Machinery is Moved.

Brewster Cameron, general agent of the department of justice, yesterday made his report to the attorney general of work done by the examiners of the department of justice from Feb. 1, 1882, the date of his appointment, to Jan. 1, 1884, as follows:

Your attention is first directed to the principal matters intrusted to my care; one of the most important being to supervise the accounts of marshals, attorneys, clerks of courts, commissioners, supervisors, and special deputy marshals at elections, jailors, wardons, and other persons connected with the courts. Constant efforts have been made to exercise as careful a supervision of these accounts as

The great extent of territory over which these officers and persons are scattered, and the large number of officials, render this work very difficult; there being 65 marshals, 65 attorneys, 182 courts, and 1,622 active commissioners, and many subordinate officers.
The insufficient appropriation permits the employment of only three examiners constantly, much of whose time is frequently occupied in long journeys over the whole United States and its remote territories.

United States and its remote territories.
In considering the accounts of court officers many questions arise touching the necessity for the employment of assistants to attorneys, clerks to attorneys, clerks to marshais, deputies to clerks of courts, and other subordinate officers, and whether the manner of conducting the business of each district is economical and just: consequently the seaeconomical and just; consequently the gen-eral agent and examiners must be familiar eral agent and examiners must be familiar with the law and with the practices in each district. Personal examinations therefore become necessary throughout the country. Experience has shown that in this way the government and private citizens can be largely protected from the abuses growing out of frivolous suits instituted by officers of the court to increase their fees. Combinations of professional informers, deputy marshals, and commissioners to harass and extort money from private citizens by unwarranted arrests have been discovered and broken up.

Among other investigations, the official conduct of territorial judges has been inquired into.

conduct of territorial judges has been inquired into.

Except in the territories, the western district of Arkansas, and the District of Columbia, the government owns no place for the confinement of prisoners. It has been necessary to arrange for the support of the United States prisoners in state and county institutions. In making these arrangements it was found that by concentrating the prisoners they could be supported at a nominal cost to the government. This plan was adopted. As a consequence many penitentiaries have offered to support the prisoners free of cost; but the department selected only those institutions whose discipline and accommodations were humane and sufficient. Great care has been taken to secure economy and the possible reformation of the prisoners. Their condition and treatment are frequently inquired ble reformation of the prisoners. Their condition and treatment are frequently inquired into by personal inspection of the examiners. The result is gratifying to those who have these matters in charge. (In order to ascertain the progress that has been made in prison discipline, an examiner, familiar with this branch of the service, attended the teuth annual conference of charities and corrections held at Louisville, Ky., September last.)

Under the election laws there is appointed in each judicial district a chief supervisor of elections. At all elections for representatives in congress the circuit court may be called upon to appoint supervisors under the direction of the chief supervisor. The law fixes a per diem allowance for the supervisors, and allows chief supervisors certain fees for records, &c. Their accounts are usually re-

records, &c. Their accounts are usually re-ferred by the secretary of the treasury to this department for investigation; the examiners being familiar with the manner in which supervisors' duties should be performed and with the law governing the same, and also because the appropriation has been disbursed by the attorney general. The lack of uni-formity in the performance of their duties, and their disposition to multiply records to create fees has made these examinations necessary to protect the government against necessary to protect the government against loss. Many irregularities have been corrected and their recurrence, it is hoped, prevented. The sums disallowed have been large—amounting in three accounts to \$19,158.36—in one account, \$11,702.65, and \$5,219.21 and \$2,236.50 in two other accounts respectively.

spectively.

In examining the accounts of court officers

In examining the accounts of court officers it occasionally happens that fraud is discovered which calls for criminal prosecution. In such cases much time is needed to secure the evidence. This requires the services of examiners, and draws heavily upon the appropriation. They also attend upon court as witnesses in the cases.

In criminal prosecutions scrupulous care has been taken to avoid injustice to persons accused of rendering fraudulent accounts. In each instance an opportunity was given to the accused party to submit in writing any explanation he wished to make, and, before criminal proceedings were begun, his answer, together with all the evidence in the case, was submitted to the United States attorney, without whose written recommendation no without whose written recommendation no prosceution was instituted. This is in com-pliance with your directions in all cases against officers of the court.

Where there are no government buildings for the use of the courts the necessary accom-modations have been procured and furnished with a view to economy and convenience.

Examiners are required to inform them-selves of the amount and character of busi-ness in each district visited. This knowledge is needed when applications are made for assistant attorneys, clerks, &c., and enables the department to act with economy and dis-

Under the attorney general are placed ap-Onder the attorney general are placed appropriation for specific purposes, such as investigations of violations of the intercouse acts, &c., and persons so snaployed have also been under the direction and supervision of the general agent. He has examined all accounts for the transportation of prisoners to penitontiaries in districts other than where the gravitions were had, examined and are the convictions were had; examined and approved the accounts for expenses incurred by the United States Jail in the District of Co-lumbia, and contracted for the keeping of United States prisoners in jails throughout the entire country and supervised the ex-

Many other similar services are daily required of the examiners and general agent, of which an important one is the instructions given to marshals and other court officers how to perform specific duties and render treaser accounts.

Proper accounts.
You are aware that the fee system of counpensating court officers has been found un-reliable and unjust to the government as well as to the citizen forced to appear in the United States courts. As a result of the examiners' investigations of the accounts of marshals, commissioners, and others, you were pleased to recommend to congress in your last annual report the propriety of compensating court officers by salaries instead of fees. In the interest of the government and the citizens it interest of the government and the citizens it is hoped that your recommendation will be favorably acted upon, for it will be seen by reference to reports made by different examiners, concerning the business of the courts in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas, that the abuses of the fee system are not confined to any district or section of the country, but are, with a few notable exceptions, so prevalent and so odious that it is not to be wondered at that deputy marshais and deputy collectors of internal revenue have been shot down as if they were the enamics of the people. A clerk of a circuit court failed to account in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, New York. Pennsylvania, and Texas, that the abuses of the fee system are not confined to any district or section of the country, but are, with a few notable exceptions, so prevalent and so allous that it is not to be wendered at that deputy marshals and deputy collectors of internal revenue have been shot down as if they were the enemies of the people.

A clerk of a circuit court failed to account for \$1,132.15 for the year 1882. There not being now a sufficient appropriation to authorize an examination of his accounts for the preceding cleven years of his incombency, his indepted as to the United States was estimated at \$13,586.16, which the government has every prospect of recovering.

The instances cited are sufficient to show that the department should be provided with means to make a general and ellicient examination of his accounts for the year 1882. There not being now a sufficient appropriation to authorize an examination of his accounts for the year 1882. There not being now a sufficient appropriation to authorize an examination of his accounts for the year 1882. There not being now a sufficient appropriation to authorize an examination of his accounts for the year 1882. There not being now a sufficient appropriation to authorize an examination of his accounts for the year 1882. There not being now a sufficient appropriation to authorize an examination of his accounts for the year 1882. There not being now a sufficient appropriation to authorize an examination of his accounts for the year 1882. There not being now a sufficient appropriation to authorize an examination of his accounts for the year 1882. There now the procedure appropriation to authorize an examination of his accounts for the year 1882. There now the procedure appropriation to authorize an examination of his accounts for the year 1882. There now the procedure are examinated at \$13,586.16, which the government has examinated at \$13,586.16, which the government has

sate court officers by salaries, there has been propared a new system of bookkeeping for marshals which will protect all parties, as far as that can be done under a system of fees, against unscrupulous officers. This system will be introduced if congress at its present will be introduced if congress at its present session omits to act upon your suggestion. The labor of formulating these books—neces-sarily great, as it needed repeated revisions— has, in the main, been performed by an ex-aminer whose services in the accounting offi-ces of the treasury department for years have made him especially fitted for the work. The extent of territory to be traversed and the number of officers whose accounts and

The extent of territory to be traversed and the number of officers whose accounts and conduct need supervision induce me to present to your attention the inadequacy of the present appropriation for this purpose, namely, \$25,000. Having given the matter much consideration, my conclusion is that the government would be largely benefited by increasing the force of this branch of the service. In support of this opinion your attention is respectfully invited to the annexed copy of a letter upon this subject from the United States attorney for the district of South Carolina, who states that the abuses recently discovered in that state have existed since the time when the authority of the recently discovered in that state have existed since the time when the authority of the government was re-established in his dis-trict, "and they had continued without chal-lenge," he says, "until the precedent had come to be regarded as a law of the service."

come to be regarded as a law of the service."
The district attorney further says:
I do not healtate to say that in its effect upon the conduct of the public buisness in this district, the value of the work done by Mr. Bailin cannot well be overestimated. It is worth an hundred times the expense incurred by the government in his employment, and I take leave to add that whatevor may be the condition of the service elsewhere, if this system of examination and inspection could be enlarged so as to sllow an annual visit of the examiner to each district in the United States, the economy of it would be abundantly justified.

The advantages resulting from those in.

The advantages resulting from these in vestigations have been equally apparent in every district where they have been made, as will be seen by reference to the annexed copy of a letter of recent date upon this subject from Hon. R. M. Reynolds, first auditor of the treasury, who concludes his letter as follows:

The thorough examinations made by your de The thorough examinations made by your department under the direction of Browsier Cameron, general agent, have greatly relieved the embarrassments heret-fore existing, as the reports made by the examiners developed irregularities which were searcely suspected and fraudy whose detection was otherwise impossible from the face of the papers presented for audit and adjustment in this department. The general effect of these examinations upon the public service is noted in the more careful preparation of accounts before approval by the courts, and I have no hesitation in saying that thousands of dollars have thus been avoid to the government and greater effiapproval by the courts, and I have no hesitation in saying that thousands of dollars have thus been saved to the government and greater effi-ciency in the judicial service under your super-

Hon. William Lawrence, first comptroller of the treasury, coincides with the views ex-pressed by the first auditor of the value of the services rendered by the examiners as an aid to the final adjustment of accounts in the

I fully concur in the auditor's views. The work of the examiners is of great advantage to the government, and could not be done fliciently by clerks from the accounting offices, as their time is fully occupied in auditing and revising accounts in this department.

It is difficult to appreciate the labor re quired to make an examination of a marshal's accounts even in a single district. The examiner must see each of the marshal's regular and special deputies, who are sometimes scattered over and entire state, the persons who have been arrested, those who have been reported as guards, many of the witnesses, who sometimes accompany persons under arrest to the commissioner's office, to procure all the evidence that can be found to support quired to make an examination of a marshal all the evidence that can be found to support the complaints that guards were charged for when no guards were used, that meals were charged for when none were taken, and that travel was charged for which was not per-formed. To investigate the accounts in one district thoroughly requires two examiners' services for six or eight weeks. This shows that lake of this character is unusually oner. that labor of this character is unusually oner ous and severe, and cannot be properly pre-sented in any statement, however full, especially when it is remembered that the results of the examination must always be the

sults of the examination must always be the basis of any prosecution that may be had.

Emory Speer, esq., United States attorney for the northern district of Georgia, in a letter referring to the conviction of a late deputy marshal for rendering fraudulent accounts, mentions some of the difficulties encountered by examiners in procuring evidence. In speaking of the results of these investigations, he says:

The facts and witnesses were gathered from all

investigations, he says:

The facts and witnesses were gathered from all parts of the district, and principally from remote and almost inaccessible country, where but for the labor of these officials they would have remained undiscovered and the guitty parties gone unpunished.

In my judgment this conviction has saved to the government thousands of dollars, and the conviction would have been impossible but for the painstaking and laborious work of these officials.

They traversed the mountain counties of my district, personally examined witnesses, ascertained distances, detected frauds in charges for guards, board, provisions, &c., and in a word produced a mass of testimony of the most important character to the prosecution and to the purification of the public service from the practices to which I refor.

This is the extent of my personal observation, and I say unhesistancy in the taxes referred to the examiners by their ediclency have revolutionized the system of presenting accounts, and have protected the treasury and the service.

If the force be increased it would promote

ionized the system of presenting accounts, and have protected the treasury and the service.

If the force be increased it would promote the efficiency of the service to divide the country into districts. There should be seven examiners, one to be stationed at Washington, D. C. (the headquarters); two at Atlanta, Ga.; two at Kausas City, Mo., and two at Omaha, Neb. If the class of men who now fill these positions and the high order of merit required to fill them creditably be taken into consideration, they should be paid as much as agents of the internal revenue, customs, and treasury special agents, namely, \$8 per day for the principal in each division and \$5 per day for the principal in each division and \$5 per day for the assistant. Economy and justice require that the compensation of examiners should be fixed at a sum sufficient to secure the employment and retention of superior men. As it would be their duty to visit each judicial district in their division after the rendition of the semi-annual emolument returns, the traveling expenses of each would be large, amounting probably to \$200 per mouth. The salary and traveling expenses of the general agent, added to the salary of the seven examiners, would approximate \$40,000 per annum.

If examiners are thus stationed in districts.

If examiners are thus stationed in districts the service will be improved and the expenses of the United States courts largely reduced. Congress should be asked to appropriate an-nually \$50,000 instead of 25,000 for the pros-ccution of crimes and the investigation of

when I assumed charge of the office there When I assumed charge of the office there was but one examiner employed, and his services were only used when the department's attention was called to any special case. It early occurred to me that there were districts that needed investigations from which no formal complaints had been made. The examinors were therefore sent to various districts where irregularities were uspected to ascertain the condition of the

An examination was made of the emolu-

An examination was made of the emolumont returns rendered by a late United
States marshal from Jan. 9, 1875, to June 1,
1882, with the following result:

This fees carned during this period in civil
cases, as appears from the dockets of the
United States circuit and district courts,
amount to \$186,961.55. In the emolument
returns as rendered, he reports his carnings
at \$53,903.99, leaving a balance of \$153,757.56
to be accounted for. Probably he will be
able to produce vouchers for disbursements
which will entitle him to large credits (possibly \$50,000) to offset this balance, but it
was his duty, under the law, to report in his
emolument returns all fees earned; and the
fact that he reported less than one-fifth of
the carnings of his office during an incurbency of nine years shows the value to the
government of a regular and thorough inspection of court officers' accounts.

A clerk of a district court had not for years

spection of court officers' accounts. spection of court officers' accounts.

A clerk of a district court had not for years entered a record in his office, although allowed clerk hire and paid for the entries. He was also a defaulter to the registry of the court in over \$30,000. All this would have been prevented by a system of semi-annual examinations.

A clerk of a circuit court failed to account for \$1.23 is for the years 1882. There not

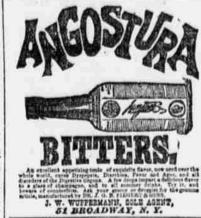
ination of the records and accounts of all court officers.

The cases investigated by the examiners in the districts from Feb. 1, 1882, to Jan. 1, 1884.

are as follows:

	Num- ber.	Disallow- ances.
Accounts of marshals and depu-	67	\$396,588 22
Accounts of attorneys	8	3,879 90 13,586 16
Accounts of clerks of courts Accounts of commissioners Accounts of supervisors		29,492 70
Accounts of miscellaneous per-	16	13,309 50
Conduct of court officers, includ- ing territorial judges	39	
and penitentiaries	63 72	8,866 75 6,185 00
Total cases examined	265	\$341,998 28

The money saved annually to the government through the agency of the examinors exceeds six times the amount of the present appropriation. This is a gratifying result. It is, however, of small consequence as compared with the improved condition of the service.



TARRANT'S

Seltzer Aperient

TAKEN IN HOT WATER

Cures Dyspepsia.

### AYER'S Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of ma larial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr.J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.



For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally. CATARRH AVEVER O HAY-FEVER Agreeable to use. Sond cents bymail or at druggists. Druggists. Oswego, N. Y.

Cream Balm When applied by the finger into the nestrike will be absorbed, effectually cleaning the head of cotarrhal virus, causing healthy secretors. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane of the nast passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores, and smell Not a Liquid or Sunff.

Cailors.

Mr. M. F. Seltz,

The Cutter and Senior Member of the late firm of Seitz & Mertz, superintends my Cutting Department. His reputation for correct and artistic cutting makes it unnecessary to add that a perfect fit is guaranteed. ALPHONSE G. SELTZ.

No. 415 13th street (near Pa. ave).

FINE TAILORING EXCLUSIVELY.

MERTZ, 1004 F Street.

### H. D. BARR, Importing Tailor,

IIII Penna. Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C.

I have now instock accomplete and carefully to

WINTER GOODS,

COMPRISING

SUITINGS, TROWSERINGS, & YESTINGS. They are of my own Importation, and includes it of the latest and most approved styles. H. D. BARR.

K. DEVENDORF, 607 SEVENTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON.

FINE TAILORING

A carefully selected stock of English, Scotch, and

French Sultings.

Fine Noveltles in English Trouserings.

Che Ernden.

WE ARE MAKING

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS

# Brass Open Fire Places,

GRATES AND FENDERS, BRASS ANDIRONS, FIRE SETS,

&c., &c., &c.,

TO REDUCE STOCK.

EDWARD CAVERLY & CO., 1425 NEW YORK AVENUE.

### FURNITURE! G. M. WIGHT,

629 Louisiana Ave. N. W., Opposite the City Postoffice,

HAS AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FINE FURNITURE,

PARLOR and DRAWING ROOM, OFFICE and LIBRARY, BEDROOM and HALL.

The Largest and Most Attractive Stock in the City and Offered at Un-usually Low Prices. ESTIMATES PROMPTLY FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

## SAM'L S. SHEDD,

Colored Gas Globes and Shades FOR FINE GAS FIXTURES.



PLUMBING and HEATING SAM'L S. SHEDD. 409 Ninth Street N. W.

WARD & CUNNINGHAM, PLUMBERS, GAS and STEAM FITTERS.

412 Eleventh Street Northwest. ROOFING, GUTTERING, AND SPOUTING.

Special attention given to Furnaces, Latrobes, Stoves, Hanges, and Grates.

#### JAMES NOLAN, 721 Fourteenth Street.

Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting. SANITARY PLUMBING A SPECIALTY. CONTRACTS FOR NEW BUILDINGS SOLICITES SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

SPRINGMAN & BRO., 616, 618, & 620 Md. Ave. S. W., REPAIR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY. All Kinds of Local Express' Business, Making deliveries to and from the ratiway depots and steamboat whatves, and from one part of the city to another, of every class of freight. Handling Furniture and Heavy Machinery our specialty. We give all business our personal attention, and respect-fully solicit orders.

JOHN A. POWER, Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitte. And Deales in Gas and Water Fixtures. 417 TENTH STREET NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON, D. C. ALLORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

NOTLEY ANDERSON, Carpenter and Builder,

619 Fourteenth St., corner G, n. w.

Estimates promptly furnished for building and re-pairing. The very best work men and material al-ways employed, and the very best work guaranteed. All orders, mail or telephone, promptly statended to Am sole ascent for the District of Columbia for Pat-ent Shutter Hinge, whereby, to open or close shutters, the window need not be raised.

WM. E. WOOD & CO., Heating & Ventilating Engineers,

MANUFACTURE AND ERECT The Most Improved Steam Heating Apparatus for

Public Buildings and Dwellings No. 206 W. Baltimore St. and No. 1 N. Liberty St., BALTIMORE, MD.

THE FURET Glass and Table Ware

AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Wooden Ware, Crockery, and Kitchen Utennils of Every Kind. GILRAY'S LACE CURTAIN STRETCHERS.

GEO. WATTS. 211 7th Street, 5 doors above Penna. Avenue.

313 SEVENTH ST. N. W. STOVES, FURNACES & RANGES, Refrigerators and Coolers, REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. W. H. HARROVER, 33 Seventa street northwes

OLD WINE AND OLD FRIENDS Are known as the best, SO IN JUSTIES OLD STAND,

wn for years as the only place where first class and flund Clothing can be sold at respectable es. Address or call at JUSTH'S OLD STAND,

No. 619 Datreet northwest. N. B.—Note sent by mail promptly attended to POR SALE—PRINTED CARDS, "FURNISHED Rooms, with Table Board;" "This House for item, apply at —," and "Furnished Rooms for Rent," Price Boeste such, are for sale at the Business Officeof The National Republican. Crabelers' Gnibe.

THE GREAT
TO THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTHWEST, BOUBLE TRACK, SPLENDID SCENERY.

TO THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTHWEST, BOUBLE TRACK, SPLENDID SCENERY.

STEEL RAILS, MAGNIFICENT EQUIPMENT, IN EFFECT NOVEMBER IS, 684.

TRAINS LEAVE WASHINGTON, From Station, corner of Sixth and B streets, as follows:

For Filtsburg and the West, Chinego Limited Express of Palace Sloughing Cars, at 2.40 a. m. daily;
Fast Line, 2.40 a. m. daily, with Sloughing Cars from Harrisburg to Checkman, which should be connected ally for Checkman, van Columbia and U. St. Is, and F. B. E., with Sloughing Car Filtsburg; also connected ally for Checkman, van Columbia and U. St. Is, and F. B. E., with Sloughing Car Filtsburg and the West, with Palace Sieughing Car Filtsburg and the West, with Palace Sieughing Car Westington to Chicago.

case. Mail Express 10 p. m. daily for Philaberg and the West, with Palace Sleeping Car Washington to Chicago.

Balai MORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

For Erle, Canandaigna, Rochester, Rufalo, Niagara.
10 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palace Cara-Washington to Rochester, and Washington to Burfalo. Train leaving Washington on Saturday night of the Palace Cara-Washington to Rochester, and Washington to Burfalo. Train leaving Washington on Saturday night of the Palace Cara-Washington to Rochester, and Washington to Burfalo.

For Ministron Devend Renevo.

For Ministron Devend Renevo.

For New York and the Rast, 5,15 a. m., 10,35 a. m., 14,9,400. 10, and 11,15 p. m. Draunday, 20,9 0, and 11,15 p. m. Draunday, 20,9 0, and 11,15 p. m. Draunday, 34, 15, and 17, and

For Authoritis, 6.50 a. m. and 5.40 p. m. daily, except Sunday, ALEXAN DRIA AND FREDERICKSBURG RAIL-WAY, AND ALEXAN DRIA AND WASHING-TON RAIL-HOAD.

For Alexandria, 6.55, 7.29, 2.23, 11.05, and 11.35 a. m., 2.09, 4.29, 5.6.55, 8.05, and 11.35 p. m. On Sunday at 6.33, 2.25, 11.65, a. m. 8.35 p. m.

For Richmond and the bouth, 6.25 and 11.05 a. m. daily, and 5 p. m. daily, and 5 p. m. daily, and 5 p. m. daily, and 10.40 c. m. and 12.10 midsight. On Sunday 5.55, 3.05, 3.05, 3.05, and 10.40 c. m. and 12.10 midsight. On Sunday 5.50 and 10.10 c. m. and 12.10 midsight.

BALTIMORE AND ONTO RAILROAD.
THE MODEL FAST LINE AND THE ONLY LINE

THE EAST AND THE WEST,
VIA WASHINGTON,
DOUBLETRACK! JANNEY COUTLER! STEEL,
Schedule to take effect SUNDAY, NOVEMBER
15, 1884. Schedule to take effect 50 kHz corner of New Jesses washington from station corner of New Jesses women and U streat, by Eastern Standard of 75 th Meridian time.

For Chicago, Chicinnatt, Louisville, and St. Louis For Chicago, Chicinnatt, Louisville, and St. Louis For Chicago, Chicinnatt, Louisville, and St. Louis For Chicago, Chicago, Chicago, Caronia, without change; (Lib a. m. daily to Chicago, except Saurday. daily at 3.00 a. m., 10.15 a. m., 19.10 p. m., with through conches and Palace Sleeping Cars to above points, without change; 10.15 a. m. daily to Chicago, except Saurday.

For Pittsburg at 10.15 a. m. and 8.45 p. m. daily: 8.15 p. m. to Pittsburg at 10.15 a. m. and 8.45 p. m. daily: 8.15 p. m. to Pittsburg at 10.15 a. m. and betroft, with Sleeping the Total and Decoil, via Monroeville, 19.15 a. m. daily with Sleeping for Toleido, via Wheeling and Lake Erle Hallroad.

Trains for Philadelpilia and New York at 8.16 a. m. daily except Souday: 3.09 p. m. and 10.08 p. m. daily, with Farlor and Sleeping Cara attached.

For Baltimors on week days, a.09, 8.29, 8.49, 8.31, 8.10, 3.00, a.01 d.158, a. m., 12.10, 2.20, 2.3, 2.3, 2.00, 3.40, 3.01, 13.01, 14. m. and 10.08 p. m. daily. For Baltimors on week days, a.09, 8.29, 8.49, 8.31, 14.00, 3.00, a.01 d.158, a. m., 12.00, 2.00, 1.00, 2.00, 1.00, 3.01, 3.01, 3.0

200, 4.0, 7.00, 8.00, 2.10 a. m., 1.30, 5.00, 6.23, 7.30 and 3.00 p. m.
All trains from Washington stop at Relay Station except 4.50 p. m.
For further information apply at the Baltimore and Ohio Ticket Office, Washington Station, 619 and 133; Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, where orders will be taken for baggage to be checked and received at any point in the city.
W. M. CLEMENTS, M. of T., Baltimore; C. K. LORDS, P. A. PARNENTS, M. O. T., Baltimore; C. K. CHESAPEARE AND ORIO RAILWAY.

WASHINGTON, OHIO AND WESTERN RAIL-Trains arrive at and leave from R and P. (Sixth street) Depot as follows:

Account arrive street: I am daily support as follows:

Mail arrive street: I am daily except Sanday.

Mail frayer street: I am daily except Sanday.

Account leaves 432 p. m. daily except Sanday.

En Sundays only a train will leave at 80) p. m.

Time. 70th meridian.

Commutation ticken.

S. M. BROPHY, Superintendent.

Commusation tickers not honored on Sanday trains, M. BROPHY, Superintendent.

THE VIRGINIA MIDLAND BAILWAY.

THE TRUNK LINE TO THE SOUTH, SOUTHSchedule in effect NOVEMBER, 1882.

825 A.M.—New Cyleans Mail, daily, making closs connections to all points South and Southwest, Pally, except Sanday, with C. & O. Ry. Poliman Sie-ping Duffert Cars from New York and Washington to Atlanta. Fullman Sie-ping Cars from Washington to Atlanta. Fullman Sie-ping Cars from Washington to Atlanta. Fullman Sie-ping Cars from Washington in the Atlanta to New Orleans.

510 P. M.—Louisville Fast Line daily, via Charlottesville, to Cincinnati, Louisville, and all Western Points. Pollman Sie-ping Cars Washington to Louisville.

10:44 P. M.—Southern Mail and Express, daily, to all points South and Southwest, via Danville and Charlotte. Baily, except spinday, with the Co. Ry. Follows and St. A. Bernstein, also from Washington, via Charlotte and Columbia, to Augusty.

Manassas Division train leaves Washington at 835 a. m. daily, except similay. Warrenton trainsleave Washington at 835 a. m. daily, except similay. Warrenton trainsleave Washington at 835 a. m. daily, except similay. Warrenton trainsleave Washington at 835 a. m. daily, except similay. Warrenton trainsleave Washington at 835 a. m. and 5:0 p. m. daily.

For tickets and all information inquire at Company's office, so Pla. ave., or at Union Hopel.

M. SLAUGHTER. N. MAUDANIEL.

General Passenier Agent. Agont.

General Passenger Agent. SOL, HAAS, Tradic Manager.

Steamboat Zines. LOOK AT LOW FARES.

Fortress Monroe and Norfolk. Fare 50 cents, NORFOLK and FORTHESS MON-ROE. Standar JANE MOSELLEY leaves Washing-ton for Norfolk and Old Point Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Salve, m. SPRINGMAN'S EXPRESS will call for baggage from Hotels and Private Residences. Can be called by Telephone.

SPRINGMAN'S EXPRESS will call for barrage from Hotels and Private Residences. Can be called by Telephone.

POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS, Parce 25 cents, Steamer J. W. THOMPSON leaves Mouday, Wednesday, and 8 turday, at 7 a. in.

For information apply M General Office, 613 tain street, or at Company's wharf, four of 6th street, GEO, B. PHILLIPS, Superint-indent.

GEO, B. PHILLIPS, Superint-indent. CLYDE'S NEW EXPRESS STEAM PACKET LINE

Carriages and Tibern. CARRIAGES CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES

Instock, New and Second-hand Carriages,
First-class Work at Low Prices,
Several Second-hand, One-horse, Light Landaueites and Coupe Rockaways, suitable for Physicians,
dembers of Cougress, and Private Families,
Repairing promptly attended to.

ROBT. H. GRAHAM, Repository and Factory, 410-416 Eighth St. N. W. J. B. OLCOTA

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

Rear of the I street northwest.

Handborne Carriages for Calls, Receptions, &c., &c., Conacted with Telephone Exchange. Fine Horses and Turontus always on hand and for sale. All Jedes bromptly sitended to.

Agent for Horse-Clipping Machine.

Orders received at 1812 14th st. V ISITORS TO THE CITY CAN PROCURE sample copies of The Weskip Republican in wrampers restly for mailing on application at this office.

### The National Republican

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The business firms appearing in this column are among the best and most reliable in this city.

A POTME ARY, -C. H. FICELING, 100 ILL ARTIST ALLOR,-H. KOPPEL, 65 lirat st. ARTSCHOOL MRS S. E. PULLER, PRINCE

A UCTIONEERS, -DUNCANSON BROW, Ninth and Date. A UCTIONEER, WALTER B. WILLIAMS, W. corner of Oth and Date A UCTIONERRA, THOMAS DOWLING. A WAING MARKER, -S. J. HAISLETT, at

BANKERS,-II, D. COOKE & CO. BANKERS AND BEDKERS, APART BANKERS AND RECKERS, BATEJIAN BANKERS AND BROKERS,-T. BROKE BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER,-IS MOR-

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY. BOOKS,-W. IS MORRISON, 475 Pa. av. N. W. BOOKS AND PINE STATIONERY, O. A. BWHITAKER, 100 Pa. RV. N. W. BOOKS & CO., 100 Pa. RV. See advi.

BUILDERS,-HOLTZCLAW BROS., N. W. CARPENTER AND BUILDER, JAMES CARPETS AND FURNITURE. -WASIL R. WILLIAMS, MI 7th st., siz and 6H D st., and 6H

CERCULATING LIBRARY AND ROOM CLOTHING. - LONDON AND LAVERPOOL CLOTHIERS. ROBINSON, PARKER & CO. CLOTHERN. THE MISEIT STORE,

CLOTHIERS, GEO. F. TIMMS & CO. COAL AND WOOD, JOHNSON BROS. CONSULAR AGENCY OF GERMANY

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS POR lot Feb. N. W. DENATOLOGIST, DR. L. VAN. DYCK, 22 Orant Place, bet, 9th and 19th and Gand Ress.

DRY 6000 S, -GUINNIP & CO., 44 and 4st Seventh et N. W. See edyt.

DRY GOODS. -TYLER & CHEWNING. Day Goods, Worldwill & LOTTINGS, ENGRAVISE LAST TENENGRAVING COM-ENGRAVES, ESTHOUNAPHER, AC.-A FURNASHINGS, -R. H. PAVLOR, Secondar, FURNISHINGS. - THE PALAIS ROYALS FURNITURE, O. M. WIGHT, W. Secalet.

GAN PINTURES, PLUMBERG, &C.-ED. GROUBRIES. -ELPHONZO YOUNGS, HOUSE PURNISHINGS, JULIUS LANS MAN BROS., 616 Md. av. W. See advt. MACHINASTA FINE WORK, J. W. SIN-

MANICURE AND CHILDPODIST. -- MME. PAYN, Verson Bow, 945 PA. av. Finger nails MRS. L. KRAZER-143 PA. AV. Diplomaet lady's nurse. NOTARY PUBLIC.-A. B. KELLY, 411 toric PAINTING SIGNS AND HOUSES. PAINTS, OILS, &c. -GEORGE RYNEAL, Jr. DATENT ATTORNEY. - EWELL A. DICK. Norris fluiding, Figh and P sts. N. W. TRUNK LINE TO THE WEST, SOUTHWEST, PATENT ATTORNEY,-D. D. KANE, 201

PLUMBING. &c. -HAYWARD & HUTCHIN-PLUMBERS, &c. - WARD & CUNNINGHAM. PRINTING - ALL KINDS, HERBERT A. PRINTING. THE NATIONAL PRINTING REAL ESTATE. PRESERV & GREEN, 579

REAL ENTATE AGENT. - CHARLES W. REAL ESVATE BROKER.-W. E. BUR-FORD, 804 F st. N. W., Le Droit Building. REAL ESTATE BROKER, -JOHN A. PRES-REAL ESTATE. - L. M. SAUNDERS & BRO. SEAL ENGRAVER-WM. F. LUTZ. CS G. St. N. W. Rubber hand stamps. SILVER PLATED AND BRASS SIGNS

STAMPING DEPOT. -MRS. MAX WEYL, PARLOR,-H. D. BARR, IIII Pa. av. N. W. TAILOR, -J. A. GRIDSBAUER, GS Night at, N. W. See advt. PAILOR.-A. G. SELTZ, 415 Lith st.

THUNKS AND HARNESS, JAMES S. TOP-

Zegnl. WILLIAM E EARLE, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Rooms 12 and 13, Corcoran Building. Special attention given to Claims Amainst the Gov-ermment and to Rusiness in the Supreme Court of the United States; also to Cases before the Federal and Supreme Courts of South Carolina.

COUNSELOR AT LAW.

EDW. H. THOMAS, Allormey at Law, Hoem No. 8, front room, above main entrance War-ner Building, 310 Farcet northwest. CHARLES CALVERT LANCASTER, ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR,

OFFICE, 1313 F STREET. Fractice in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Courts of the District of Columbia, and the Executive Departments. Special attention to Claims and Collections.

WASH, B. WILLIAMS,

#### DEALER IN FINE Fashionable Furniture!

CARPETS, DRAPERY,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

317 and 319 SEVENTH STREET, AND 603 LOUISIANA AVENUE.

In my stock can be found the most attractive Presents and Giffs for the Hollday Season. No gift can give more satisfaction to your friends or comfort to your home than a well-made, beautiful piece of Furniture; and in the large lot of Brackets, Deaks, Easy Chairs, Cabinets, Music Stands, Mantel and

warerooms no difficulty can be bad in making an appropriate selection. The highest economy and the best sense is always choich when the best goods are purchased. I fuvite thorough examination of all my stock, and for quality

Pier Mirrors, Ruge, Carpets, &c., to be found in my

and price dely competition. Openings on three streets-317 Seventh Street, 633 Louisiana Avenue, and 634 D Street northwest.

#### WASH. B. WILLIAMS. RIO DE JANEIRO GAS ILLUMINATION.

By order of the Imperial tovernment, the under-against makes known that hids will be received for the authmation of the supply of gas for lighting the right of the de Janeiro, in this Legation, or in the Bra-dian Consulate General in New York, and I see S. 1884, at 3 orders p. m. in accordance with the printed specifications, which will be furnished on ap-dication.

pileation.
Irration Legation in the United States, Washington, Dec. 21, 1883.
de28-fit J. G. DO AMARAL VALENTE.